

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Situation of Richmond.

The result, so far, according to accounts of the movements and battles before Richmond, is, that the right wing of our army has moved backward to the James river, opening communication with the gunboats, and the left wing has advanced towards Richmond.

The army is thus extricated from the swamps of the Chickahominy, and will go forward to Richmond in conjunction with the aid of the gunboats. From all we can gather, it appears that the army is now safe, having suffered no serious disaster, while its position is improved.

Gen. Fremont.

When all the circumstances connected with the superseding of Gen. Fremont are known, we are confident that no one should blame him for asking to be relieved from his command. It was not necessary to place Gen. Pope over him, as he, Fremont, might have been restored to his Mountain Department from which he had been called for a special and urgent duty. If he had been sent back without his army it would not have been very different from his first entrance into it. After all that has transpired it is not surprising that Fremont should feel keenly the apparent and perhaps intended degradation, in placing him under an inferior officer. Gen. Fremont is a major general in the regular army ranking as high, and as some contend, higher than McClellan. Pope is a major general of volunteers, and in the regular army, is only a captain of engineers, a position five grades lower than Fremont. Suppose McClellan had been superseded by a captain of engineers, who had served under him, and finally placed over him—would his friends say what they are now saying of Fremont? Not at all.

No one, we think, who will look at this matter candidly and without prejudice, but will conclude that Fremont could not have submitted to the humiliation without sacrificing the good opinion of the officers and soldiers under him, and his own self respect.

The Fourth Regiment.

A letter from the fourth regiment of this state, now at Baton Rouge, published in the Milwaukee Sentinel of Saturday, states that 28 of their number have died, 73 discharged on account of disability, 22 have been transferred or deserted, 200 are in the hospital, and the number unfit for duty embraces one-half the regiment. The writer goes on to say that "of us all there is not one in possession of sound health. Exhausted, enfeebled, some of us were walking shadows, spiritless, in a half typhoid condition, we totter and crawl about, and are only braced up to anything like resolute and energetic action or discharge of duty by some strong excitement. Even the 'long roll' at midnight scarcely lifts the sluggish pulse, or kindles the dull and sunken eye."

If tears could bring strength and life to the thousand stalwart men, who left us in high health and hope, last autumn, to serve their country and uphold its flag, they would be freely shed for the fourth regiment. But tears and prayers avail nothing; the sacrifice cannot be avoided; for it has already been made. We have not the slightest expectation that three hundred of those brave and devoted men will ever see Wisconsin again.

The question arises here why cannot the remainder of this regiment be sent north, during the hot months which are upon us, to recover health and strength? But it will be asked, if they leave their post, who shall take their places? Would it serve any better purpose to send another northern regiment, to be decimated by disease which surely follows the great change in climate between Wisconsin and New Orleans? Evidently it would be worse than useless.

The only alternative left is to leave our northern soldiers there to die, or to call upon all loyal men of that region, of whatever color for nationality who are willing to enlist in the cause of the Union. It appears to be the only course left, if we would save the lives of our northern soldiers and keep the flag of the nation floating at the mouth of the Mississippi. Now, this being the true state of the case, will any man pernit mere prejudice, (it is nothing else,) to outweigh the mighty considerations which urge upon us this course?

Important to Recruits.

If it is not generally known, it ought to be, that two dollars is paid for each accepted recruit in the regular or volunteer service, who enlists for three years or the war, to the person procuring such recruit. Also, that each soldier enlisting will get one month's pay in advance as soon as his company is mustered into service, or he joins a regiment already in service.

Both of these conditions apply, of course, to the Twentieth regiment now forming.

Gov. Randall has arrived at Rome, and had a satisfactory interview with the Pope.

General Halleck's Army.

General Halleck's army has been divided—a portion of it going into summer quarters, under Generals Grant and Buell, guarding and repairing the railroad from Memphis to Chattanooga, and the other roads north of that line in the states of Tennessee and Kentucky; General Grant's headquarters will be at Memphis, and General Buell's at Chattanooga. Another portion of Halleck's army, under General Mitchell, will advance into East Tennessee clearing the rebels from that long neglected region. General Halleck, it is supposed, will make his headquarters either at Memphis or St. Louis.

Summer heat is becoming excessive in that latitude, and no further advance will be made into Alabama and Tennessee until autumn. Marches are now usually made in the night, which have fortunately so far been refreshing and cool.

We cannot say that the first attempt to run a railroad train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad has been particularly brilliant, losing as they did their only locomotive, on their first trip from Memphis, besides a number of prisoners, several of whom are officers. General Grant must do better than this if he expects to prosper as a railroad man in the south. Perhaps it would have been better to have kept Gen. Mitchell in that business as he has been quite successful in it.

Foreign Intervention.

It is rumored that Secretary Seward's visit to New York is connected with some recent foreign complications. Nothing is definitely known, however. The conviction is becoming general at Washington that nothing but speedy victories will prevent foreign interference.

So says the special of the Chicago Tribune, and Mr. Olin, in a speech on the Michigan and Illinois canal bill, yesterday, said that if our army before Richmond had met with a substantial reverse, just as soon as forms of diplomatic intercourse could be gone through, our government would be notified by England and France that this struggle must cease, and hence argued the necessity of preparing for a foreign war.

The amount already forwarded to the mayor of the city of Troy for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire, has reached about \$241,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 30.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—At his own request, Gen. Rufus King has been permitted to decline the command of the army corps lately commanded by Gen. Fremont, that he may continue to command in person his admirable force, which, by incessant care, he has brought to a remarkable state of efficiency. Gen. Sigel is said to have been called to the command of Gen. Fremont's corps d'armee, in consequence of King's resignation.

Major Gen. Banks, it is said, has signified to the government his entire acquiescence in the order assigning Gen. Pope to the department of Virginia. There are stories, however, of dissatisfaction on the part of some other generals.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—P. M.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The federal army has just returned from the south with Vicksburg news of 24th. The expedition arrived at the head, two miles east of Vicksburg on Monday, the 24th inst. The Memphis flag boat passed down in front of the batteries and returned without sustaining any injury. Col. Ellet, then detailed four men, Lieut. Ellet, son of the late Col. Ellet, among the number, to go across the point by land and communicate with Com. Farragut's fleet below. After coming very near being arrested by a troop of 500 rebels occupying a position across the river from them, the little scouting party arrived safe and sound upon the flag ship of Com. Farragut, who received them very cordially. They remained several hours with the commodore, and were the first to carry the news of the capture of Memphis and the recent flight from White River. It seems almost incredible, but no news of either occurrence reached him after receiving dispatches to Col. Ellet from Com. Davis. Accompanied by a guard of 70 men, the scouting party returned in safety to the ram fleet. On their way they picked up several deserters from the rebel ranks, just from Vicksburg. They reported that thirteen guns in position in the battery, and that the enemy would make but slight resistance. This intelligence is known to be untrue, as one hundred guns were discovered on the works by the Monitor, and everything there and surrounding Vicksburg, seem to point to a stubborn resistance on the part of the rebel forces.

Our rams remained at the head, while the Fulton comes the bearer of dispatches. This is the first official communication between the two fleets, and marks an important era in the war. The battle of Vicksburg has undoubtedly been fought by this time.

Judge Logan, president of the special commission for the adjudication of claims against the war department, to-day handed in his resignation.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge, M. C., is advertised to deliver a Union speech at Trenton, Tenn., on Friday, the Fourth of July. His secession constituents insist that he shall not speak, but his friends are determined to hear him, and trouble is anticipated.

The Illinois Central railroad company have presented a claim before the special commission for services rendered the United States previous to February, 1862, amounting to \$100,000. An additional claim for services since that time will be presented to-morrow.

A train of wagons with commissary stores, which left Eastport for Corinth last Wednesday, was attacked by a detachment of notorious brigands under Col. Voroy, and forced to retire to Eastport.

The low water in White river at St. Charles has compelled the withdrawal of the transports laden with provisions for General Curtis. It is said that this General is suffering for the lack of provisions, and that unless help arrives speedily, his army will be compelled to retreat to Missouri. The enemy are fortifying Duval's Bluff, the terminus of the middle section of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad.

There was a rumor in town yesterday that our gunboats on the White river had been captured by the rebels under Hindman. The story is improbable.

MEMPHIS, June 29.

The Avalanche was notified by the provost marshal that an editorial published yesterday was exceedingly objectionable; that criticism on the course of the military officials would not be allowed, and was warned not to repeat the offense.

CAIRO, June 30.

The Forest Queen from Memphis arrived with 650 bales of cotton. The news from the flotilla is highly interesting. Our gunboats and rams passed the mouth of the Yazoo river, and proceeded within four miles of Vicksburg, from which point seven men went by land to the Louisiana side and communicated with Farragut's fleet. Commodore Farragut has since sent a dispatch to Captain Davis, which reached Memphis Saturday morning. Captain Davis immediately started down the river with the Benton and the others of the flotilla soon followed.

MEMPHIS, June 29.

The Grenada Appeal of the 23d inst. says that the federal fleet, to the number of twenty gunboats and mortars, opened fire at an early hour that morning, upon the lower batteries at Vicksburg. Result not stated. Van Dorn is in command there, having superseded Lovell in command of that department.

A letter in the same paper, dated Chattanooga, 16th, says: We have direct news this morning, that the enemy are falling back before our advancing columns, from Powell's Valley to Big Creek Gap. While this is going on, Mitchell is moving in our rear in the vicinity of Battle Creek, waiting to fall upon his prey.

MEMPHIS, June 28.

The Grenada Appeal of the 25th says: Gen. Van Dorn advised all families at Vicksburg to move eight miles back from the river as he intends to defend his department to the last extremity. It also says, on Saturday last the federal mortar fleet in tow of the tug boats from below was repulsed at Grand Gulf by our batteries of 6 and 12 pounders.

On the same day the gunboats at Vicksburg opened a brisk fire on the batteries which continued over an hour without doing injury.

Our affairs in Arkansas the Appeal says, the rapid movements of Gen. Hindman's forces has almost rid the state of Curtis' army. That they succeeded in driving him back to a position within a short distance of the Missouri line. When our informant left they were still retreating.

At the election in this city, Thursday, John Park, Union candidate for mayor, received 724, all the votes cast.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The New York Herald's report, dated the 27th, states that our killed, wounded and missing, that day, reached 1,200. The object of the movement was to bring Porter's and other divisions into more close connection with the rest of the army, in fact changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our center and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which would be done, it was expected, on Saturday. It was virtually a surrender or vacation of a long line of defenses heretofore kept up to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within a more effectual distance; also to force the rebels to follow us if possible to bag them.

McClellan ordered Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gaines' Mills, early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following up, thinking they had gained a victory over our troops, who were slowly moving back in order, fighting as they went, crossing the Chickahominy, and reached the position designated for their occupation. The enemy followed in great force, and by three o'clock P. M. there was a general and heavy engagement, lasting till seven o'clock, when a lull took place, but the rebels again renewed it with great ferocity, having been reinforced. Our men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and did fearful execution. Our forces were increased by Gen. Sigel's, Palmer's, French's and Meagher's brigades, and the rebels were badly beaten. Meagher's brigade went into the battle with coats off and sleeves rolled up, fighting like tigers. The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to occupy and hold was occupied and held.

In the first part of the day, Gen. Porter's corps only contained against the rebels, but subsequently reinforcements swelled the number to 45,000. The rebels had 90,000 to 75,000, under Gen. Lee, Hill, Anderson, and Branch. Among the killed are Col. Gore of the 22d Massachusetts, and Col. Roberts of the 1st Michigan.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The West Point, Va., correspondent of the Post, under date of the 27th, states: It was reported on the 26th, at White House and the shipping and all been sent to West Point, from White House, rebel mail captured, states that Beauregard arrived at Richmond with the main portion of his army, and that 30,000 men had been sent to reinforce Jackson, and the latter would at once attack the right flank of our army while Lee could make a desperate attack in front.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that soldiers by the State of Maine report, when they left White House, Thursday, that it was believed the advance guard of Jackson's army had driven our pickets five miles off, while his main body was ten miles in the rear. A Union regiment, and all the sick at White House able to bear arms, were at once ordered out. Word was sent to Casey's division, and all the trees on Pamunky river were cut down, to give play to the batteries on the gunboats. All the stores and munitions were sent on board the transports, which anchored out in the stream, under the protection of gunboats.

PURITANS, June 30.

The following is the conclusion of the Baltimore American's account of the recent affair before Richmond:

WASHINGTON, June 29.
Since closing my letter from the White House, I find myself in Washington city and in possession of most reliable information from the White House and other points on the Peninsula, nearly a day later than is contained in my letter.

It appears that the telegraphic communication between White House and Gen. McClellan was not broken until near one o'clock on Saturday, and then the wires were cut at a station 11 miles out. Tunnel's station, four miles out, was in our possession until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the operator at White House heard a strange signal coming over the wire.

On going to the instrument he was heralded with what Union soldiers call the rebel national salute—"Say oh you Yankees." This was the signal given for a final evacuation, when a portion of the infantry forces immediately embarked on steamers in waiting for them. The last of the transports was moved off by steam tugs, and a few articles scattered on shore, even some damaged by fire. The whole was of very small value and thus of the many millions of property there a few days ago, perhaps not \$5,000 worth was destroyed. In the midst of this the White House was fired and entirely consumed. The enemy made his appearance in considerable numbers at the White House, and at about seven o'clock Saturday evening, and although neither found bread for men, or hay for beast, was welcomed with heavy showers of grape shot, from the three gunboats which were ranged along in front of the landing. The rebels were supposed to be 30,000 strong.

The Cavalry at the White House guarded.

the departure of the last wagons and horses, which moved off at the final evacuation, and joined the forces of General Stoneman, who were hovering in the vicinity all day. After seeing their trains off and securing their entire safety, Gen. S., with the entire force, moved off in a direction that I am not at liberty to state.

Gen. Casey reports that he lost not a man nor did he leave a son behind—not even a contraband. At ten o'clock on Saturday forenoon, Col. Ingalls and Capt. Sauterlee were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers, on their way to the new base of operations on James river.

They would doubtless move down immediately to Fort Monroe, and await the instructions of General McClellan. A number are already up the James river, under the protection of the gunboats. Since in early hour on Saturday morning General McClellan has been deprived of telegraphic communication with Washington. He abandoned its use several hours before it was cut, doubtless being fearful that the enemy might, by placing a magnet on the wires, reach his orders. Direct communication with General McClellan is now being opened by the gunboats, up the mouth of the Chickahominy.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American arrives at the following conclusion: The object of General McClellan was to abandon the White House and draw in the right wing of his army across the Chickahominy, which he accomplished with but little loss, in comparison with the punishment bestowed on the enemy. General McClellan has also strengthened his position by contracting his lines, and changing his base of operations to the James river, where he will have the co-operation of the gunboats, and if the enemy attempt to interrupt his supply vessels, by making a dash on James river, they will meet with prompt punishment from the gunboats, and so weaken their forces in front of Richmond that the city will fall into his hands with but a slight struggle.

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This occupied till 11 o'clock, when two guns were brought up, doing great execution. Between twelve and one o'clock we again advanced, receiving and returning several heavy volleys of musketry, when the rebels fixed bayonets, and started at double quick towards the 1st and 11th Mass, and 26th Penn., who were ready for them.

On came the rebels, with a yell, but the front of our boys alarmed them and they broke, retreating in great disorder, our troops driving them more than half a mile to the point of the bayonet, the rebels falling in heaps, more of them falling in this charge than at Fair Oaks. They were driven from their rifle pits, and we occupied them until reinforced. Gen. Sickles had two horses shot under him.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Flour 64 1/2c better, with fair demand. Sales 16,000 bbls.—3,504 1/2 super western, 1,754 1/2 common to medium extra western. Wheat active, 1 1/2c better—amber Iowa 1,204 1/2.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.

Flour active. Wheat 1/2c higher and the market excited, with heavy sales at 84 1/2c for No. 1, 80 1/2c for No. 2. Receipts 2,100 barrels flour, 79,000 bushels wheat. Shipments, 2,900 barrels flour, 208,000 bushels wheat. Freight advanced 1/2c to Buffalo.

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In the case of Greene C. Bronson and others against the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company and others, Judge Miller of the United States court for Wisconsin rendered a decision in effect that the conditions on which the grant of land by congress to the state, supposed to be ceded to that company, had not been complied with by either the state or the company; that the lands were yet legally unappropriated by the state; and that it is competent for a new legislature to assume control over them in accordance with the terms of the act of congress.

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received at the navy yard, require the new

gunboats Toga and Genesee to be fitted for sea immediately. The Toga will probably sail Thursday. The Genesee will not be ready for several days.

LEWIS, Va., June 30.

General Crawford, with a portion of his brigade and cavalry under Col. Tomkins, made a reconnaissance in force up the valley and entered the town this morning, driving the pickets and capturing one.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 1.

The latest advices from McClellan at Washington, yesterday noon, were to two o'clock Saturday P. M. Up to that time he had successfully carried out the plan pointed out some time ago, which plan was to swing his right wing towards the rear, which included all the forces north of and half way between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, at the same time advance his left wing towards James River, opening communication with the gunboats.

The attack on the evening of last Thursday, in great force, necessitated this strategic movement, and in changing his base, of course White House Landing was abandoned. All sick and wounded, ordinance and commissary stores, troops and property, were there embarked under the superintendence of Gen. Casey, and on Monday were in Turkey Island on the James river, eight miles below Fort Darling, and fifteen miles below Richmond. After an interruption of communication between Gen. McClellan and Washington of 48 hours his left wing touched James river, yesterday, near Turkey river bridge.

He immediately opened communication with Commodore Rogers of the Potomac, and through him with Washington. The result may be that the steam transports may relieve his soldiers of the fatigue of marching on Richmond, by landing them near the rebel capital, after the gunboats have cleared away the obstructions. Our army is now extricated from the malarious swamps of the Chickahominy, on the high ground on James river.

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Mr. Denton, Data Recorder for

To Destroy—Mice, Moles, and Ants.

To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

TERMINATORS




THE
"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
Destroys Instantly
EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF
VERMIN

VERMIN.

These Preparatio , unlike all others are

- "Free from Poisons."
- "Not dangerous to the Human Family."
- "Hate not die on the premises."
- "They come out of their holes to die."
- "They are the only infallible remedies known."
- "12 years and more established in New York City."

*Used by the City Post Office.
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